



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4

THE RICHMOND Dispatch says: "As goes the Alexandria GAZETTE, so don't go the democrats of Virginia." So much the worse for the democrats of Virginia. If they had gone as the GAZETTE went, a national, instead of a sectional wet jubilee would now be in progress in Washington, for a solid anti-Cleveland delegation from Virginia at the St. Louis convention would have received enough recruits from other States to have prevented the re-nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and the result showed that any other nominee could have been elected. If the democrats of Virginia had gone as the GAZETTE went, Virginia, instead of increasing her debt by vain attempts to repudiate it, would have settled it eighteen years ago, for they would not have repealed the acts ancillary to the funding act, by which the State's interest in internal improvements would have been sold at their full value, and the debt thereby been so reduced that the payment of the interest on it would not have incommoded her. If the Virginia democrats had gone as the GAZETTE went, they would not have adopted a platform which declared for the retention of the tax on the necessities of life, and the removal of that on whisky, tobacco and oleomargarine, thereby setting themselves in opposition to the democracy of all the other States and having it said of them that they had adopted a republican instead of a democratic platform. And so on through a long chapter. But, instead of going as the GAZETTE goes, they go as their ill-advised leaders go, and the Dispatch follows them, first as a debt payer and then as a debt repudiator, first as a supporter of democracy, and then as an advocate of republican doctrine, until an overwhelming democratic majority has been so reduced that save only and except for General Mahone's opposition to Langston at the late election, it would have been entirely dissipated. So much for not going as the GAZETTE goes. But whether the democrats of Virginia shall hereafter go as the GAZETTE goes or not, if they would save their party from an early and a disastrous defeat, with all that that implies, they will not go as the Dispatch goes, for a paper that advises debt paying and a democratic revenue system one year, and a debt repudiating and a republican revenue system the next, can not, if they follow it, fail to lead them into further trouble.

THE CABINET as announced—James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, Secretary of War; Benj. F. Tracy, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; J. W. Noble, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; W. H. Miller, of Indiana, Attorney General; John W. Foster, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General, and J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture—could scarcely have suited Mr. Blaine better. There is hardly one in it who will not be subservient to his will and ready to obey his behests, thus virtually giving him control of the administration and making him de facto president. In commenting upon the Cabinet the New York World says: "Blaine's appointment was inevitable, but unless travel and reflection have modified his ideas of a foreign policy, Gen. Harrison will have reason to regret and the country to deplore this selection. In choosing Windom for the Treasury Mr. Harrison has tried to please the West without affronting the East. Mr. Windom for five or six years has lived in New York, and is better known in Wall Street than in Minnesota. The selection of Gen. Tracy to represent New York is perhaps as good as any that could have been made under the circumstances. He is an able, upright and patriotic citizen, no more deficient in special knowledge of the navy than those who have within recent years preceded him in this office. The appointment of Wm. Windom to his Cabinet position is simply scandalous, in view of the only reason that could have suggested it. Gen. Rusk and Col. Noble are both popular in their own States and pretty sure to become so at Washington. In selecting his law partner, Mr. Miller, for Attorney-General President Harrison has followed the recent precedents for 'personal' Cabinet appointments. It can hardly be said to be either a good, a great or a satisfactory Cabinet."

THE CLOVEN FOOT will show. No occasion is allowed by the "truly loyal" to pass without a fling at the South; and when a few Southerners congregate at the capital of a common country to witness the inauguration of a president, the opportunity is taken to insult them by most unwarranted allusions, well calculated to stir up bad blood and renew passions that it should be the duty of all right thinking and patriotic people to allay. Gen. Kossler is upbraided for expressing his thoughts at a dinner table, and Mr. Blackburn, for properly punishing long-bungling insolence offered him at the capital, is berated by the republican press, but it remains for the new fledged convert to republicanism, the Washington Post, to offer the following uncalled for and intentional insult to the people of the South.

"The black man and the white man walked side by side in equal and honorable citizenship. The ex-slave shook hands with his old owner, and, likely enough, met the overseer who had once laid the lash on his back or had set the bloodhounds on his trail."

In 1855 Mr. James G. Blaine, premier of the administration, and Chief Justice Fuller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, were local reporters on newspapers printed in Augusta, Maine. This shows that all newspaper men are not in bad luck.

AT NOON to-day Mr. Cleveland retired to private life. His most pronounced admirers cannot say his administration was a success, but his most ultra opponents must give him credit for being honest and for doing what he had been induced to think was right. His veto of the dependent pensions bill and his low tariff messages to Congress were worthy of the highest praise of all the right thinking men of the country, but their good effect upon his party was more than offset by that of his ill-advised attempt to make himself better than his party, and by his persistence in making the civil service rules even more objectionable than the civil service law. Though he was utterly devoid of personal magnetism, the people of the South were at first his devoted friends, but their feelings cooled towards him more and more as he successively revoked Mr. Blackburn's commission because when a boy, twenty years before, that gentleman, then a Southern soldier, had written a boyish letter about the war; invited Fred. Douglass and his white wife to his receptions; appointed negroes to office, not for their efficiency, but to give recognition to the colored element of the country; refused to take his wife to Richmond lest she should meet Miss Davis there, and countermanded his order for the return of the Southern flags at the threat of a sectional organization, until when his defeat came they regarded it with indifference. He defeated himself and inflicted grievous injury upon his party, but whether the fault be with his head or his heart the man who doesn't hope that his future life may be prosperous and happy is not an enviable one.

FEW SOUTHERN people were observed among the immense crowd of strangers in Washington to-day, but what those few saw and heard was not calculated to make them desire to prolong their visit. In some of the newspapers of the city they saw pictures of the regiment Mr. Harrison commanded in the civil war; in others that negroes met "the overseers who had once laid the lash on their backs, or had set bloodhounds on their trail," and in others that the man was there who "emptied his musket into and plunged his bayonet through the breast of James Jackson in Alexandria." Everything they saw and all they heard reminded them of intestine strife, revived memories they had tried to obliterate, and induced them to fear that even now, twenty four years after the last shot in it was fired, the cruel war is not yet over.

A NORTHERN republican journal says: "The only man suspected of complicity in the Clayton murder has been discharged from custody. Arkansas has not cleared her skirts of this monstrous crime, and, apparently, is not likely to do so." There have been hundreds of more monstrous criminals than the murderer of Mr. Clayton in the North who have not been detected. But no Southern newspaper ever said that that fact soiled the skirts of the States in which those criminals lived. But Northern republican newspapers don't agree with Mr. Burke, that the people of whole States can not be indicted.

MR. HARRISON, who by the laws of his country was elected President, though his opponent received one hundred thousand more votes than he did, and a million more white votes, and that, too, under a popular government, which, Mr. Reed says, should be conducted on the principle that the majority rules and that the will of 101 men should govern that of 100, entered upon the duties of his office to-day. That he may discharge them efficiently, and to the credit and honor of his country, is the hope of all good democrats as well as republicans.

MR. CLEVELAND on Saturday vetoed the direct tax bill because he believes it without constitutional warrant; but there have been so many other things done without constitutional warrant—even admitting for argument's sake that such is the fact, that Mr. Cleveland might have learned a little without detriment to his constitutional scruples, or to the justice of the claim. And so thought the Senate, for having heard Mr. Cleveland's views, by a vote of 45 to 9, it passed the bill over the veto.

NOW THAT Mr. Cleveland, who so summarily dismissed Lord Sackville, for political effect, is no longer President, Lord Salisbury has determined to appoint another British Minister at Washington, and has selected for that position Sir Julian Pauncefote, who never before having had any practical experience in diplomatic service, will, in that respect at least, not be superior to the man who will in all probability be appointed U. S. Minister at London.

IF THE Cabinet be as announced, the South has been conspicuously omitted in the composition thereof, as the only man in it who even hails from this section is one who has only recently lived in such a half way Southern State as Missouri, who is an Iowa man, and who during the civil war was a soldier in the federal army.

EX PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's message to Congress in advocacy of the civil service law, the day before the expiration of his term of office, reminds those who read it of the woman who though drowning held her arm out of the water and made her fingers represent a pair of scissors.

POOR MRS. CLEVELAND, who while in the White House was placed upon a pinnacle so high that no defect whatever could be detected, has fallen now that she is no longer "The First Lady," and it has been discovered that "Mrs. Harrison's sterling qualities were appreciated before Mrs. Cleveland's name was known." Further it now turns out that Mrs. Cleveland did not manage affairs at the White House as they should have been. But it's all over now—and so wags the world.

IT IS said that President Harrison is very superstitious, and is worried about the fate of his grandfather. It used to be said that Gen. W. H. Harrison was literally shaken to death, so that Gen. Reed had better omit the handshaking, and thus prolong his existence.

VIRGINIA was represented in the inauguration parade in Washington to-day by two negro military companies.

'Twas a pity it rained, for had the weather been clear Washington would hardly have witnessed a grander pageant. The crowd was immense and the display, as it was, exceeded numerically anything ever seen there before, while the decorations were beautiful. But the rain put a damper on everything, animate and inanimate.

IN THE new Cabinet the South is ignored entirely. It has been erroneously supposed that this was a united country and that its government was for all parts thereof.

THE RUMOR that a conflict has taken place in Samoa between an American man of war and a German corvette is not credited.

RON LINCOLN is walking about the streets of Washington looking as though he would like to have a crumb at least.

MRS. TOLSON shows her teeth in leaving the White House. She is not as polite or amiable as her daughter.

THE HEAVENS wept at the outgoing of democracy and the incoming of republicanism.

From Washington.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1889.

An old Virginia dickerer here to-day who from his soaked condition looked as though he had been in the rain, said "Old Master" must be a democrat, as the sun shone on the democratic President when he inaugurated. Evidently the sun did not shine on the republican President, for Mr. Harrison read his inaugural address with his hat and top coat on and with the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate holding an umbrella over him to protect him from a drizzling, gorthen rain. With good weather the inaugural parade would have been a show, but as it was the rain spoiled the whole affair. The scene within the Senate chamber previous to the inauguration ceremonies was an attractive one. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity with the exception of one short row of seats which had been reserved for the retiring President, but which remained empty. The diplomatic gallery was crowded, as were all similar occasions, and on no other. The floor was also jammed, the members of the Supreme Court, in their silk gowns, and the members of the diplomatic corps, in their gorgeous uniforms, adding an agreeable variety to the mass of Senators and Representatives by whom they were surrounded. When all the Congressmen were seated, Captain Bassett, the door keeper, played his invariable part on like occasions, of turning back the audience and the youthful members of the foreign legation, considerable amusement. Soon after President Cleveland entered at the head of his Cabinet, leaning on the arm of Secretary Bayard. He did not look as fat as he did last summer, and seemed pale and care worn, but his compressed jaws and his steady eye showed that he was game to the last. His Cabinet sat on the front row of the Senate chamber, while he took a seat immediately in front of the Clerk's desk. In a moment or two President-elect Harrison entered, leaning on the arm of Senator Cullum and took a seat to the left of the man he was soon to succeed. They bowed, said a word or two to each other, and then returned to their thoughts. Finally entered Vice President-elect Morton, who advanced to the desk of the retiring President, and with the oath of office administered to him by Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls then delivered his valedictory and Mr. Morton, in a hating and embarrassed manner, his salutatory address. The new Senators then advanced by fours, escorted by their respective State colleagues, and took the oath of office. Senator Bayard, of Virginia, being escorted by Senator Daniel. The new Senate having then been organized, a procession was formed, the President and President-elect near its head, and proceeded through the rotunda to the platform that had been erected on the east front of the Capitol, where the President having led the oath administered to him by Chief Justice Fuller, delivered his inaugural address. In the procession the President-elect was preceded only a small number of people accompanied the President to the platform, and of them, only those who stood within ten feet of him could hear a word he said. The open space on the ground before him as far as the Washington monument was jammed by human beings packed as closely as sardines in a box, the vast majority of which were among whom were many women, who applauded every scattering word they could hear of the address. In this crowd no umbrellas were allowed, but it was surrounded by a larger one that extended almost as far as the rim of the eastern limit of the ground, the waving of whose umbrellas resembled the undulations of an ink sea that threw a dismal glaucous light upon the scene. The President-elect, who discerned through the blinding rain the troops that were to form the procession that was subsequently reviewed by the President at the White House.

The procession that escorted the President and President-elect to the Capitol down Pennsylvania avenue was by no means as large as that at the previous inauguration, but it was probably larger. The windows, doors and side walks along the entire route of the procession were packed with people, those on the latter walking and streaming with the misty rain that was falling on them. The roadway of the avenue was kept clear, no cars were running, and the crowd on the side walks kept off it by ropes and a special police force.

Finding it impossible to pass the direct tax bill over the President's veto in the House, the friends of that bill yesterday abandoned the attempt. So the whole bill will have to be commenced de novo at the next session of Congress.

Republican denunciation of the new President has already commenced, and even on the stand of the President-elect, who stood today reading his address, the outcries of his own party against his Cabinet appointments, and his supposed civil service policy, were distinctly audible. The supplies under which his administration commenced were not at all favorable.

It is rumored that Senator Riddleberger's wife and daughter were in the Senate gallery yesterday.

John Holmes, 83 years of age, father of J. C. Holmes, of Warrenton, died on Saturday.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Judge Waddill as a member of the House of Delegates from Henrico county and of Hon. Paul C. Edmunds as a member of the State Senate from Halifax.

The sale of the Gem Furnace (The Shenandoah Iron Works) was confirmed last week by the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Paul. The purchaser was Mr. D. W. Flicker, Superintendent of the S. V. Railroad, and the price paid was \$100,000.

The Okney Springs property, which, as heretofore stated in the GAZETTE, was sold by public auction last week to Mr. Robert Wilson, of Mt. Jackson, brought \$22,520. This property consists of four large hotel buildings, seven cottages, necessary outbuildings, 1250 acres of land rich with minerals, and furniture, carriages, buggies &c.

A COMPARISON.—How do the Cabinets of grandfather and grandson compare? Grandfather Harrison. Secretary of State.

Secretary of War. Daniel Webster, Mass. James G. Blaine, Maine. Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Ewing Ohio. William Windom, Minn. Secretary of War. John Bell, Tennessee. Redfield Proctor, Vt.

Secretary of the Navy. George E. Badger, N. C. Benj. F. Tracy, N. Y. Postmaster General. John W. Foster, Pa.

Attorney General. John J. Crittenden, Ky. W. H. Miller, Ind.

Is this an advance in Cabinet material or a retrogression? Compare 1840 with 1889.

The head clerk of Smith & McNeil's Hotel, New York, Mr. S. Waddell, makes the following statement:—One bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup thoroughly cured me of a severe, long standing cough and cold. I take pleasure in recommending it to all so afflicted."



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The rain which set in on Saturday evening continued almost without interruption until about daylight this morning, when the wind arose and the rain ceased for a time. But about 9 o'clock it began to drizzle again. The sky has been overcast throughout the day, with heavy showers, and the streets are wet and disagreeable.

The population of the city has been steadily augmented for several days, the trains and boats having been kept busy, and to-day Pennsylvania avenue presented a mass of moving humanity. The decorations have been of the most elaborate character, and nothing was omitted calculated to render Gen. Harrison's inauguration a memorable occasion. The weather, though, had a depressing effect upon everybody and everything. Gen. Harrison, after taking the oath of office to-day, delivered the following address:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unflinching defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently hope and confidently expect the favor and help of almighty God—that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvasses of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the Battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the example of the brave and patriotic Statesmen of the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia) and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our national Capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and to secure the American market for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetical-

ly directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestic in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits accrued to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky—men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instruments it has pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interest or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation at large but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law, as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened, is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community, either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant class?

A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor. Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the men as citizens without any knowledge as to who they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public avenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to colonize the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European Courts. It is so manifestly incompatible

with these precautions for our peace and safety which all the great Powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seabords should be dominated by an European Government, that we may confidently expect such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Candor, justice and comity, for our own, characterizes our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments should exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conscientious efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public notice by proper methods, and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration, but I shall need, and the needs of the departments will need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal is a safe basis of attainment. Retrospect will be a solid basis of judgment than promise. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that furnished men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any smaller and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenue without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry. The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and crews have many times in our history given a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand steady, reliable and rapid means of communication, and such means are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasion as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakota and Montana territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitation of our